

# Progress 01

1)

Let  $\underline{a} = \underline{i} - \underline{j}$ ,  $\underline{b} = \underline{i} + \underline{j} + \underline{k}$  and  $\underline{c} = 4\underline{i} + 2\underline{j} + 3\underline{k}$  be vectors;  $O$  is the origin and suppose  $\overrightarrow{OA} = \underline{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{OB} = \underline{b}$ , and  $\overrightarrow{OC} = \underline{c}$ .

- Find the area of the triangle  $ABC$ .
- Show that the points  $O, A, B$ , and  $C$  are on a plane.
- Find equation of the plane go through the points  $O, A, B$ , and  $C$ .

1) Let  $A, B, C$  and  $D$  be four distinct points such that  $\overrightarrow{OA} = 3\underline{i} + 2\underline{j} + 3\underline{k}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{OB} = 2\underline{i} + \underline{j}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{OC} = 4\underline{j} + 4\underline{k}$  and  $\overrightarrow{OD} = 7\underline{i} + 4\underline{k}$ , where  $O$  is the origin.

- Let  $\alpha$  be the plane passing through the points  $A, B$  and  $C$ . Find the equation of  $\alpha$  in scalar form.
- Let  $l$  be the straight line passing through  $A$  and the midpoint of the line segment  $BC$ . Find the equation of  $l$  in scalar form.
- Let  $\beta$  be the plane passing through the point  $D$  and is perpendicular to the line  $l$ . Find the equation of  $\beta$  in scalar form.
- Calculate the angle between  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

1. (a) Let  $A, B, C$  and  $D$  be points with coordinates  $(4, 5, 1)$ ,  $(0, -1, -1)$ ,  $(3, 9, 4)$  and  $(-4, 4, 4)$ . Use **vector methods** for the following problems.

- Find the vector equation and cartesian equation of the straight line which passes through  $A$  and parallel to  $\overrightarrow{BC}$ .
- Find the area of the triangle  $BCD$ .
- Show that  $A, B, C$  and  $D$  are coplanar.
- Find the vector equation and cartesian equation of the plane  $ABCD$ .

(b) Let  $\underline{a}, \underline{b}$  and  $\underline{c}$  be non zero vectors. Show that,

- $[\underline{a} + \underline{b}, \underline{b} + \underline{c}, \underline{c} + \underline{a}] = 2[\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}]$
- $\underline{i} \times (\underline{a} \times \underline{i}) + \underline{j} \times (\underline{a} \times \underline{j}) + \underline{k} \times (\underline{a} \times \underline{k}) = 2\underline{a}$